

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9237

號七百三十九

日三十二月六年三十號光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1887.

五十年

號二月八英港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
August 11, BRECONSHIRE, British steamer, 1,343, Wm. Waring, London 26th June, and Singapore 4th August, General—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

August 11, NEW GUINEA, British str., 1,700, J. W. Wale, Glasgow 18th June, and Singapore 3rd August, General—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

August 11, SOOCHOW, British steamer, 327, Rowin, Hoihow 10th August, General—CHINESE.

August 11, CHELMSFORD, British 3-m. sch., 331, C. F. Collins, put back.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
11TH AUGUST

Bretonevshire, British str., for Yokohama.
Canton, British str., for Swatow.
Thales, British str., for Swatow.
Chowchow, German str., for Shanghai.
Albion, German str., for Hoihow.
China, German str., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

August 11, OLYMPIA, German str., for Yokohama.

August 11, BOTHWELL CASTLE, British str., for Singapore.

August 11, CHOWCHOWFOO, German str., for Shanghai.

August 11, THRALES, British str., for Taiwanfoo.

August 11, KHEDEVILLE, British str., for Europe.

August 11, CANTON, British str., for Swatow.

August 11, FENO, German str., for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per New Guinea, from Glasgow, &c.—Mr. P. Flanagan, and 230 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per Bretonevshire, str., from London, 20—11 Japanese from London, and 20 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per Soochoo, str., from Hoihow.—Mr. Parrell, and 32 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Kheeville, str., from Hongkong.—For Singapore—Misses E. and S. Bunting, and Wong Choo, Mrs. A. G. Clark, and 2 Chinese.

Per Bombay, Mr. S. J. David and four servants, and Mr. K. A. Sankha. For London—Ganner E. Watson, H. A. Meers, W. Davis, J. Pringle, W. Coles, R. Walker, Private H. Haig, W. Rowland, W. Biggs, from Shanghai.—For Marselles—Mr. and Mrs. L. Moore. For London—Mr. J. Harp and 3 children.

Per Thales, str., for Swatow.—Mr. Young On Jeek.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Soochoo, from Hoihow 10th August, reports had two weather and calm.

The British steamer Bretonevshire, from London 26th June, and Singapore 4th August, reports had calm and quiet weather since leaving Singapore.

VESSELS PASSED ANJEE.

July 23, German bark Helvetia, Bannau, June 10, from Hongkong for London.

22, British ship Look Awe, Nicol, May 10, from Canton for Singapore.

23, Italian bark Francesco Gattaseca, Venderas, July 22, from Trieste for Falmento.

24, British ship Clan Robertson Wilson, June 9, from Manila for New York.

25, Nederlands bark Princes Wilhelmina, Bruce, April 12, from Antwerp for Tientsin.

27, Swedish bark Express, Larsen, June 14, from Bangkok for Falmento.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

22, Yungching, Chinese str., from Hongkong.

23, Kumakura Maru, Jap. bks, from Kuching.

23, Chungking, British str., from Chefoo.

23, Kiang-nan, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

23, Kiang-nan, Chinese str., from Wenchow.

23, Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.

23, Chin-pao, British str., from London.

23, El Dorado, British str., from Tientsin.

23, Wyvern, British str., from Otari, Japan.

23, Pakin, British str., from Hongkong.

23, Kiang-tee, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

23, Kiang-tee, Chinese str., from Hankow.

23, Haugong, British str., from Swatow.

23, Fei-yew, British str., from Nagasaki.

23, Iroko, German steamer, for Nagasaki.

23, Kiang-tee, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

23, Activa, German steamer, from Nagasaki.

23, Horus, German str., from Tientsin.

23, Lark, British str., from Tientsin.

23, Ningpo, British str., from Bangkok.

23, Teutonic, British str., from Amoy.

23, Mexico, Chinese str., from Swatow.

23, Kwang-tee, Chinese str., from Hongkong.

23, Paonbun, British str., from Amoy.

23, Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.

23, Ingan, German str., from Singapore.

July—DEPARTURE.

23, Yuen Wo, British str., for Hankow.

23, Kiang-tee, Chinese str., for Ningpo.

23, Waples, Chinese str., for Kialing.

23, Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.

23, Fei-yew, Chinese str., for Feochoo.

23, Iroko, German steamer, for Nagasaki.

23, Kiang-tee, Chinese str., for Hankow.

23, Taiwan, British str., for Chefoo.

23, Tokio Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.

23, Kiang-tee, Chinese str., for Kuching.

23, Nanking, British str., for Nagasaki.

23, Ngankin, British str., for Hankow.

23, Amoy, British str., for Hongkong.

23, Antares, British str., for London.

23, Canton, British steamer, for Swatow.

23, Yung-ching, Chinese str., for Chefoo.

23, Kiang-tee, Chinese str., for Tientsin.

23, Ichang, Chinese str., for Ningpo.

23, Ingan, German str., for Bremen.

23, Ida, British str., for Tientsin.

23, Wyvern, British str., for Amoy.

23, W. G. de Vries, British str., for Hankow.

23, Kiang-tee, Chinese str., for Hankow.

23, Kowshing, British str., for Chefoo.

23, Hsing-tung, Chinese str., for Tientsin.

23, Ichang, Chinese str., for Ningpo.

23, Fei-yew, Chinese str., for Chefoo.

23, Shanghai, British str., for Hankow.

23, Sun-cheng, French str., for Port Arthur.

23, Fei-yew, Chinese str., for Hankow.

23, Fei-yew, Chinese str., for Chefoo.

23, Wolf, German str., for Ningpo.

23, Fei-yew, British str., for Newchwang.

23, Fei-yew, British str., for Amoy.

23, Fei-yew, British str., for Tientsin.

23, Fei-yew, British str., for Chefoo.

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1887. NOW READY. 1887

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1887.

With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
COMPLETE, WITH ALPHABETICAL INDEX,
TOTAL \$10, PER VOLUME, \$5.00.
SMALL EDITION, RYLAND, pp. 776—\$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is much increased in bulk.
It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for
HONGKONG, JAPAN,
CHINA, & its Dependencies, NEW CHINA,
The Peop. Directories, NANKING,
The Post Director, KOKO (Kyoto),
The Military Forces, OSAKA,
DO CHINESE HONGKONG, TOKYO,
MACAO, YOKOHAMA,
CHINA—
PAKHOI,
HOLLOW,
WHAMPONG,
CANTON,
SHEKOU,
AMoy,
TAIKO,
TAIWANFOO,
TAMSUI,
KELUNG,
FOOCHEW,
WENHUAU,
SHIANGHAI,
CHINKiang,
Wahn,
KICKING,
Hankow,
ICHANG,
CHUNGKING,
CHEEFOU,
TIENTIN,
Foking,
Port Arthur,
NEWCHOWANG,
COREA—
Sooval,
Jeduan,
Fusan,
PORT HAMILTON,
VLADIVOSTOK,
British
United States
Japanese
SHIPPING—Officers of the Coasting Survey
P. & O. S. N. C.
J. M. S. S. N. C.
Indo-China S. N. C.
Dengas S. S. Co.
China Mac. S. N. C.
Steamers

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains
THIRTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED
PEOPLES FOREIGNERS
arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest
order, the initials as well as the surnames
being alphabetical.

THE MAPS AND PLANS have been
engraved in a superior style and brought up
to date. They now consist of
PLATE OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA,
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK,
MAP OF THE TOWN OF HONGKONG,
MAP OF THE CITY OF HONGKONG,
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA,
PLAN OF MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, VICTORIA,
PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI,
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA,
PLAN OF MANILA,
PLAN OF SAIGON,
PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE,
PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

Among the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Mean of Barometric
and Thermometer, Rainfall, &c., &c.

A full Chronology of remarkable events since
the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.

A description of Chinese Festivals, Fast, &c.,
with the days on which they fall.

Comparative Tables of Chinese Weights, &c.,
New Chinese Slang Diction.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1887.

Arrivals and Departures of Mail and Parcel
Post at and from London and Hongkong,
Soleas of Commissions and Charges adopted by
the Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong,
Shanghai, Amoy and Newchowang,
Hongkong Chair, Jinchukhi, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of
FOUR HUNDRED PAGES
of closely printed matter, to which reference is
constantly required by residents and those
having commercial or political relations with the
Country embraced within the scope of
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are also numer-
ous and recapitulate in an Advertisement, but
include—

TAXES WITH CHINA—

Great Britain, Nanking, 1842

Tientsin, 1855

“Chew, with Additional Article
and all others not abrogated.”

France, Tientsin, 1855

Convention, 1860

“Treaty, 1865

United States, Tientsin, 1858

Additional, 1869

Peking, 1880

German, Tientsin, 1851

Peking, 1880

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—

General, 1854

“Treaty, 1855

“Treaty of Commerce, 1863.

United States, Tientsin, 1858

Additional, 1869

Peking, 1880

“Treaty, 1880

“Treaty, 1881

“Treaty, 1882

“Treaty, 1883

“Treaty, 1884

“Treaty, 1885

United States, Tientsin, 1858

“Treaty, 1869

“Treaty, 1870

“Treaty, 1871

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“Treaty, 1893

“Treaty, 18

EXTRACT.

NOTICE OF FIRM.

NOTICE:

INDIAN SWORDS AND SWORDSMEN.
The high-class damascened and exquisitely tempered blades, the curved scimitars of Syria had steel, and the keen weapons of highly finished durability, come to India with those mighty conquerors of the East, the Mohammedans, whose descendants under the victorious and hence-promoting British rule can no longer leave the craft, charming being the prevailing régime. The comparatively few sword-blades of sterling quality now-a-days are only to be found in the palaces of royal princes, most of them however in their armories. Before the great Mutiny every native, even menial servants, carried a sword; the peasant at his plough, the weapon of defense; so did the honest wanderer in search of employ, and the black soldier on shore leave. It was a national appendage, due to the inextinguished state of martial feelings and lawless inclination. The excited Melodeon printed and showed the great text of the False Prophet: "The sword is the key of heaven and hell"; while the quiet Hindoo frequented midnight meetings, and brought his spear, or village club, to the razor edge. The quiet dweller in England will scarcely believe the prodigies performed in sword-fighting by these foes, that, looking bite of curved metal, costing frequently no more than 1s. 6d. to 2s. 1. The Englishman can excel in everything if he chooses to master the object. Few less than half a dozen, perhaps even a dozen, have attained such swordsmanship with the Oriental weapon as to be acknowledged champions, the title of "Master of the Sword" (Sahib Tuleeb) being bestowed on them by universal consent. I had shot numerous wild beasts, when I was told by an expert that my hunting education was very deficient. I could not handle a scimitar to stop my game. I was told to exercise continually on a pillar of soft clay, and thus acquire the drawing out at the proper part of the blade; then on a pillar loosely stuffed with cotton so that a newly killed wild cat or jackal, kneaded previous to the practice by the feet of a heavy man till the carcass was loose, soft mass; then on a great pond carp, a fish clad with heavy, horny scales like elastic mail—considered an A1 test to test a man and sword. My first trial at this experiment resulted in a triple fracture of the good blade, snarely scimitar flying in the air, uncut, only dislodged; then the article was & force at paper cones placed on a table, and muslin thrown up to height—all manner of strange and difficult tasks, which, being only ornamental, I eventually forsake for the useful and more easy decapitation of fierce quadrupeds, beginning with a wounded wild boar of full growth, and on easing the sloping stroke behind the ear, sweeping off the head nearly, that important part dropping between the fore-teeth. Not long before I had seen a bold young Ghurka prancing daintily from his elephant, leaves standing to await his return, and I followed him alone an immense bear had been wounded with his rifle. On nearing the powerful brute, it stamped its foamy tusks to charge. He drew his kookor (or Nepalese sword), and as it sprang at him, the blade was buried across piggy's back, all but severing in two parts! Perhaps the readers of E. M. will not credit my statement of village peasants with sword and shield attacking and slashing a full-grown tiger, when out of these powerful animals has strayed from the forest into their fields. Yet I have often known such encounters—a man or two always killed and several wounded, the tiger's skin spoiled, too, by the long, deep cuts of their tegars. I saw a champion swordsman, a native soldier, who went into the rose-bushes alone with no other weapon—shield or shoulder. His cuts were masterly; but the bold man was soon struck down and severely mauled. A crowd came to the rescue and shot the beast; the hero slowly recovered. "The Manly Weapon" is his designation. In their party fights each side would swear that no other deadly arm should be used. I accidentally witnessed one of these combats. Swordsmen, shield on arm, in two and three cases running to the scene of quarrel—a cow's trespass. It was an exciting event. Onlookers were continually arriving, and every man selected his foe. There was grand sword-play. The head, legs, and arms seemed to me the chief points of attack. Being a British subject, passing through an independent State, I was obliged to gallop off as fast as my horse could go at the commencement of this battle. At the same time and place near my camp two brothers fought a duel about land; one was killed, the other well slashed. In two or three days I passed by a battle royal; the King of Oudh's troops were besieging some refractory landowners, who refused to pay their rents. Heavy cannon were booming around and musketry crackling; the village swordsmen and feudal retainers, under cover of night, made many a daring sally, only to find the point of their tegars on Master's limbs. I saw blood-stained bodies on rocks being carried away to their homes. The unequal struggle had already lasted three days. That tough and stubborn peasant could boast that in long years they had never once been defeated—not, nor even by regular troops! Among some military trophies, I once saw a very rude, rusty tegar—locally worth shilling—which had clearly decapitated a raw recruit, severing coat, collar, brass buckle, and case necklet of hard enamel beads. The nimble village-boys had sprung from the bush while trampling his fintlock after a miss-fire. This and all the low-priced tegars and tulwars are of very soft metal, capable of being bent and straightened across the blade, while the soft, or cutting portion, with razor edge, offers immense resistance in the hands of an expert, who, behind his shield, can watch and measure his opportunity; only the straight blunts of British bayonets or Dragon blades can reach him. The metal and finish of cutting arms improve when we enter North India. Hard steel of fine temper and high workmanship used to be common until the SIKH wars and the great Mutiny abolished the demand for such deadly wares. The skillful Mohammedan craftsmen had to emigrate for a livelihood, or too often dwelt into a blacksmith of harmless occupation. I remember in the good old times of the East India Company itinerant sword pedlers, Persians and Afghans, of great stature and big turbans. "Do you want any swords?" "Yes—but where are they?" "Here," and the vendor's hands were lifted to his head-cloth, where they gaped awhile; out sprang three or four shining steel snakes—blades, unbladed &c., £20 to £50 each in value, sometimes more. Then the dealer put them through various severe tests to satisfy his customer, packing them away again in their hiding place, should there be no sale, and going on his road. But there were many shapes and sizes and sorts of scimitars of great price, harder and less flexible, both plain and dim-sheened. The black steel of Khorasan, very rare in the market, were needful gifts of nature to utilize them—men like "Rob Roy" or "Mahmud of Ghazni," whose hands hung below their knees. The latter notable carried an awful steel mace in preference to a sword, and smashed id's and idolatres with his own arms on all occasions—English Mechanic.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE AGENCY at this Port of Messrs. CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Shanghai, has this Day been TRANSFERRED to Mr. ALEXANDER LEVY.
(Signed) E. JONES HUGHES.

With Reference to the above notice I have this Day ASSUMED CHARGE of the Business at this Port of Messrs. CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Shanghai.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1887. [126]

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

TWO-STORIED GODDOWNS, between Messrs. REISSE & CO. and Messrs. CALDWELL & CO.'s Premises, Duddell Street.

Apply to BELLIOS & CO.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1887. [1218]

TO BE LET.

THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES in Queen's Road (next to the Commissioner's Building) lately occupied by the ROYAL NAVAL SEAMAN'S CLUB.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1887. [126]

TO BE LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
SIXTY ROOMS fronting the Praya and Padre's Street upon the Ground Floor, recently occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & CO.

These Premises are well adapted for OFFICES or STORES.

BISNASS VILLA, FOKEFULUM.

Apply to SHEAR & CO.

Agents, Marco House.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1887. [1432]

TO BE LET.

A VERY COMFORTABLE FURNISHED HOUSE, commanding extensive Sea View and very Cool in summer.

Apply to THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1887. [1214]

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES at 247/8 QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1887. [1471]

TO LET.

THE SECOND FLOOR of the House No. 2, DUDDELL STREET, suitable for OFFICE or RESIDENCE.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1887. [1433]

ROOMS IN "COLLEGIA CHAMBERS."

Apply to DAVID SAISON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1888. [142]

TO LET.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [143]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

3 CYLINDRICAL TUBULAR GUNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates at our first-class Godowns.

STEAMER CARGOES discharged on favorable terms.

Also Entire GODDOWNS TO LET.

Apply to MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887. [1278]

SUMMERY TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH

"MOORING STAR"

Runs Daily a Ferry Boat between PEPPER'S WHARF, Kowloon, and Tsim-tau at the following Times. This Table will take effect from the 15th April, 1887.

WEEK DAYS.

Leaves Leaves Leaves

Kowloon Hongkong 5.30 A.M. 6.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M.

6.10 7.00 8.00

6.30 7.30 8.30

6.50 8.00 9.00

7.00 8.30 9.30

7.20 8.50 9.50

7.40 9.00 10.00

7.50 9.10 10.10

7.55 9.15 10.15

7.60 9.20 10.20

7.65 9.25 10.25

7.70 9.30 10.30

7.75 9.35 10.35

7.80 9.40 10.40

7.85 9.45 10.45

7.90 9.50 10.50

7.95 9.55 10.55

8.00 9.60 10.60

8.05 9.65 10.65

8.10 9.70 10.70

8.15 9.75 10.75

8.20 9.80 10.80

8.25 9.85 10.85

8.30 9.90 10.90

8.35 9.95 10.95

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